

MUMEYA  
Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographs  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Speciality.  
No. 22 Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 254.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
WEEK DAY.  
(Contains the Weekly News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.)  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world 11/-  
per annum.

No. 16,728.

號一廿月二十年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

星期四年五國民華中

PRIME. 33.00 Per Month

## THORN'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
HONGKONG  
Tel. 214.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

STANDING ORDERS.  
The words "By Section Commanders,"  
appearing in S.O. 120(5), page 53, are to  
be deleted.

DEFALTERS.  
The order issued to men awarded D.D.  
to attend at Central Station on Saturday  
afternoon, December 23rd, are hereby  
cancelled. Warning Officers will see that  
this is noted by defaulters.

SPORTS NIGHT.  
The Police Reserve will hold another  
Sports Night at the Theatre Royal on  
Saturday evening, January 6th. The  
Band will attend.

(Sgt.) F. C. JENKINS,  
D.S.P. (R).

### PASSPORTS HOME.

Various complaints have reached us  
from travellers returning from England  
that they were not fully instructed as to  
what they had to do in respect of pas-  
ports before leaving the Far East. In  
particular, one correspondent writes as  
follows:

"There is no mistake about the delay  
in Russia. If you know anyone else  
coming this way do tell them the two  
following things. First, one must  
produce three unmounted photos,  
similar to those on the passport. (We  
have had to have fresh taken here, no  
much trouble could be saved, through  
having them with one.) Secondly, we  
are told at the Embassy that if it is  
made clear on one's passport that one  
is simply passing through Russia on the  
way to England, permission will be  
given to go straight on."

Another complaint is that an English-  
man in going to Australia with his wife  
was told that there was no necessity to  
put her photograph on the passport. As  
regards this point, we think there must  
be some mistake on the part of our cor-  
respondent, as it is the very common  
practice of travelling nowadays that  
everyone whose name is mentioned on  
a passport must also have a photo-  
graph, except, of course, in the case of  
small children. As regards the corre-  
spondent's first query, the difficulty is  
that regulations are constantly being  
changed in the different capitals along  
the route and the authorities in Shang-  
hai are by no means always informed of  
the change in time to enforce it on the  
passport of a departing passenger. The  
possibility of certifying on a passport  
that the holder is passing right through  
Russia has lately been brought to the  
attention of the proper authorities here,  
and this difficulty is not likely to re-  
arise.

An American guest had waited  
thirty minutes for a slow waiter to bring  
his dinner.  
"Now," he said to the waiter, "can  
you bring me some cheese and coffee?"  
"Yes, sir, in a minute, sir."  
"And," continued the diner, "while  
you are away you might send me a postal  
card every now and then."

### THE "CHINA MAIL"

#### NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should  
be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their  
names and addresses with any communica-  
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily  
for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.

All matter for publication should be  
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be  
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is  
\$6 per annum; per quarter and per week  
are "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to  
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of 15/-  
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China  
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as  
the supply is limited. Cash 10/-, Credit  
20/-, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland  
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage  
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty  
five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 should  
be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham  
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements  
on pages 7, 8, 9, and 10 should be  
sent not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in  
before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which  
are not ordered for a fixed period will be  
continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Main" (Hongkong)  
Office: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Manager: Mr. M.

Printed by The China Mail Press.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

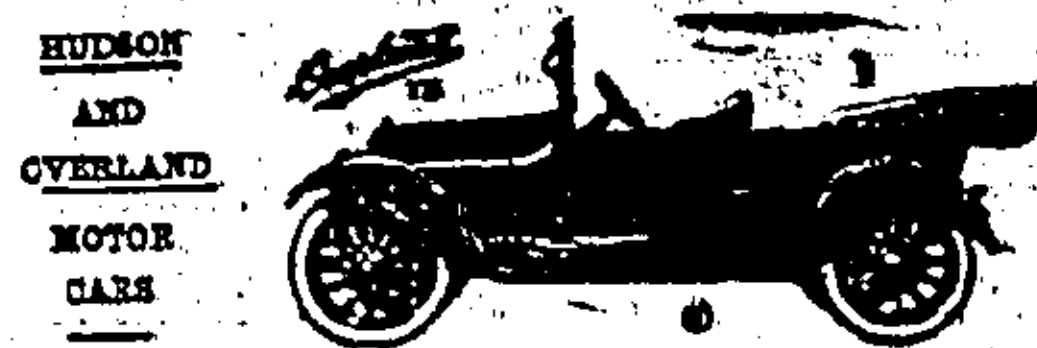
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.

**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY

#### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 483.

COME AND INSPECT.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

### A CALENDAR

#### ANCIENT CHINESE GREETINGS.

An attractive Gift Calendar containing Six pictures of China,  
and made up from Chinese materials.

Attractively presented by a combination of Bamboo, Silk,  
Glass and Porcelain Beads, and a selection of  
ANCIENT CHINESE GREETINGS.

In neat Cardboard box, ready for Posting.

Price \$2.50.

#### A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

(AND)

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON-ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.

Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

#### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE POWERS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
Company, Ltd.,

and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,  
£23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital £25,000,000

2—Subscribed Capital £24,500,000

3—Paid-up Capital £24,500,000

4—Fire Fund £3,887,000

5—Life & Annuity Fund £17,667,590

6—Sinking Fund Account £125,930

£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £2,141,583

Branches £2,141,583

Revenue Marine Department £87,439

Other Receipts £78,940

£23,970,387

T is a comprehensive list of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**

Agents

#### PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

##### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAY CARS.  
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAY.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available to  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.

No Season Ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order  
representing Bank Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**

General Managers.

**TANG YUEH BROTHERS,** successors to  
the late SIEN YING

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Commission 5%

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
OF HONGKONG LTD.  
AGENTS:—  
SUTHERLAND & SUTHER  
— TELEPHONE 212 —  
— TELEPHONE 212 —

### PERFUMERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS

FROM THE LEADING FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKERS.  
HOUBIGANT, ROGER AND GALLET, PIVER,  
ZENOBIA, YARDLEY'S, CROWN PERFUMERY CO.

AND ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER  
IN SILVER MOUNTED BOTTLES.

PRICES MODERATE

#### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

#### PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$6 per day. Men. Telephone add: "Peacocks".  
Manager.

#### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.

All Electric Trains, Pass Entrances.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 273.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.

"VICTORIA". J. WINDHILL,  
Manager.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE  
"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS  
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

TERMS 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

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POSTAGE 10 CENTS

TERMS 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

TERMS 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

#### PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

HONGKONG

Branches—

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

BOMBAY, INDIA

China—

HANKOW

SHANGHAI

CANTON

FRENCH LESSONS

G. ROUSSON

14, ROUSSON BUILDING

TELEPHONE 212

TERMS 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

TERMS 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

TERMS 25 CENTS (Cash) 50 CENTS

POSTAGE 10 CENTS

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

#### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

### PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 57 1/2 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

#### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

#### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS!

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.  
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.  
THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

8 A.M. 'FATSHAN' 10 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

FRIDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.  
8 A.M. 'KINSHAN' 10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 8 A.M. 'FATSHAN' 5 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 6.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) ..... 11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 5.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2008. S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1861

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7 A.M. and 3 P.M. Sunday at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th DECEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SALINAH' 683 Tons, and S.S. 'H. WING' 487 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAS" and

"SALUL". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (Winter Flats).

Opposite the Bank Flats.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1882

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STAND 1/2 to 1 1/2

CABLE LAID 1/2 to 1 1/2

4 STRAND 3/4 to 1 1/2

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

501

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We have two Slipways and can accommodate any craft

of 200 feet long.

Work Office 65, Cantonment Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone 5-440

Shed Office 10, Cantonment Road, Kowloon. Telephone 5-112

WONG YING WA, Manager



## INTIMATIONS

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co., General Managers of the Company, 25, George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 15th day of January, 1917 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions—

- (1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (four million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each to \$3,000,000 (Three million dollars) divided into 300,000 (Three hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$1,000,000 (One million dollars) and fifty cents per share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from \$10 (Ten dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents).
- (2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
SHEWAN, TONES & CO.  
General Managers.

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the war work in respect of the new plant has been considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,  
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.

EXHIBITION.  
by  
M. KINSEN.  
(well known landscape painter)

## WATER COLOURS.

KOMOR & KOMOR'S  
ART GALLERY  
Open on MONDAY the 18th Dec.  
for five days only.

MR. KINSEN is on a tour of the world and gives Hongkong a chance to see and purchase his wonderful paintings at Messrs. Komor & Komor from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.  
Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1916.

## POPULAR XMAS RECORDS.

- 1471 (Christians Awake) Quartette "The First Noel"
- 1472 (Good King Wenceslas) "While Shepherds Watched"
- 1473 (O Come All Ye Faithful) Hark The Herald Angels Sing
- 489 (He Shall Feed His Flock) Contralto "O Rest In The Lord"
- 5602 (Come Unto Him) (Messiah) Boy Soprano

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

## SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (timbered) to Banks at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

As SEBATTIK Steamers are berthed along side the Company's wharf there is a minimum depth of 27 to 33 feet at low water spring tides.

Charts of Sebatti Bay (Sebatti Harbor) and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.  
Agents, Cattle Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

## INTIMATIONS

## LECTURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

CAPTAIN PELLIER has kindly consented to give a LECTURE on "Central Asia as the meeting-point of Eastern and Western Civilizations" on THURSDAY, the 21st December, at 8.15 p.m.

All those who are interested are cordially invited.  
By kind permission of His Excellency The Governor, the Lecture will be given in the ball-room at Government House.  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong Old Volunteers Society.  
Hongkong, Dec. 15.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## BOQUEY COMPETITION.

A CUP has kindly been presented for a BOQUEY COMPETITION at TAYLOR on December 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Entrance Fee \$2.00 each Round. Players may take out as many cards as they like during the three days.

Proceeds to be given to War Charities.

## MIXED FOUR SOME COMPETITION.

TWO CUPS have kindly been presented for a MIXED FOUR SOME COMPETITION on Boxing Day, 19th Dec.

Medal Play under Handicaps. Entrance Fee \$3.00 per couple. Proceeds to be given to War Charities. Entries close at Fanning, December 28th, 10 a.m.

W. D. KRAFT,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1916.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## BOXING DAY.

MIXED FOUR SOME HANDICAP MEDAL PLAY. Players receive half of their aggregate Handicaps. Post Entries. Players may start at any time during the day.

An Express Train will leave Kowloon at 10.08 a.m. First class passengers only.

W. D. KRAFT,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served in the GULL ROOM and DINING ROOM on the following days:

CHRISTMAS DAY.  
BOXING DAY.  
NEW YEARS DAY.

BAND in attendance. Plan of tables can be seen at Hotel Office.

Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1916.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON  
TURKEYS, GEESSE,  
CAPONS, CHICKENS  
AND  
HAMS.

Order Early.  
To  
Avoid Disappointment.

## SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 FOR ROUBLES 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be opened on 14th November to 26th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1926, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrip.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1915.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. L. HON YAN, a Chinese professor, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in the Colony for ten years.

He has a good method of teaching Europeans to learn the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a first-rate certificate as a Chinese scholar.

He also has a good knowledge of English and French, and is prepared to give a first-rate certificate as an English or French scholar.

He is also a good teacher of the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a first-rate certificate as a Chinese scholar.

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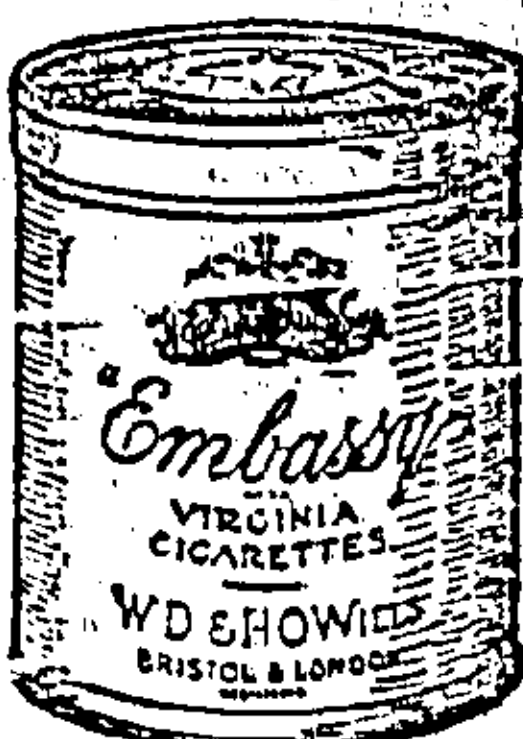
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QUALITY is the point  
which is necessary  
in an enjoyable  
Cigarette.



That's why  
"EMBASSY"  
VIRGINIA No. 77  
has been justly  
described as  
THE CIGARETTE  
DE LUXE.

## BRITAIN'S FOOD.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

In the House of Commons on the 15th ult., Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (Liberal) moved that it was the Government's duty to adopt further methods of organisation to increase the national food supply, and so diminish the risk of a shortage in the event of the war being prolonged. He stated that Britain was faced by an increase of prices which would last for many years. The problem was primarily one of production, and they should have adopted a national agricultural policy.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Runciman) said: "The strain this country will have to bear next year, primarily in the matter of food supplies, is a very serious one. It is a strain which it might be, will be more severe in Austria and Germany." He declared that it was unnecessary to stimulate the production of wheat in Canada and Australia. Canada's crop of production, and they should have adopted a national agricultural policy.

Continuing, Mr. Runciman said: "Next year we will have to depend on Australian supplies. The fact that we had commandeered a large fleet at artificial rates had caused the problem of transport, and also encouraged Australian production. The food problem was shared by France and Italy. The Government regarded the whole question of shipment of wheat to the Allies as a problem to be dealt with. It was expected that the half-year's production of shipping would approach half a million tons. The Government was arranging for the pooling of all engineering effort on the Tyne and elsewhere, and was bringing back hundreds of skilled workers from the front. In a normal year we could build practically the whole of the tonnage lost since the beginning of the war. Germany knew that we chartered neutral ships, hence the submarine warfare.

The Government was taking powers to prevent the making of undue profits by potato growers and milk sellers. It was necessary to dispense with some forms of food, especially elaborate confectionery. Powers would be taken to prohibit the purposes for which articles were to be used, and to prosecute persons wasting or destroying food. If the voluntary effort at economy failed, drastic measures would be necessary. It was proposed to prohibit the milling of fine white flour, thus raising the yield by 34 per cent. The Government was also taking powers to regulate the markets, to prevent cornering in the sale and distribution of articles. In order to be in a position to act immediately if the necessary arose, food tickets would be used.

Mr. Runciman explained that a Bill would be passed at the earliest opportunity, embodying the Government's proposals. Some were immediately practicable, under existing powers, notably those relating to milk contracts, potato stocks, and flour milling. A Food Controller would be appointed immediately a suitable man was found. He would have drastic powers, and the Board of Trade would regard him as the most essential man in the Empire. Demonstrating the necessity of treating big shipbuilding centres as one concern Mr. Runciman instanced the case of 16 vessels awaiting engines. He had arranged to concentrate energy upon most of the advanced vessels, and he hoped that by the year's end no vessels would lie in a half-finished condition. Mr. Runciman explained that he regarded new construction as the most important part of the shipping problem. There was a temporary and shortage, but he hoped that as a result of the Ministry's action there would be ample supplies in the new year.

The President of the Board of Trade concluded by stating that the Government did not propose to fix maximum prices, but asked for power to fix fair prices. He had been told that the country wanted to be governed, and he asked the House to give the Cabinet power to govern.

Mr. Edward Carson said that the Government's proposals were drastic and drastic. He had been told that the country wanted to be governed, and he asked the House to give the Cabinet power to govern.

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## BRITAIN'S FOOD.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

difficulties were due to the reduction of tonnage by German submarines rather than by the making of illegitimate profits. He hoped that the food controlling Minister would be a dictator with power to snub departments of they failed to do what he required.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour Party, welcomed the proposals. He expressed the opinion that the country's resources should have been organized at the outbreak of the war. He expected that Mr. Runciman would have to go yet further in this direction. Colonel Winston Churchill said that the shortage of labour was due to indiscriminate voluntary recruiting on a gigantic scale in which every form of social pressure was employed. The Military Service Act introduced order and organisation in place of chaos. He warned the House against exaggeration of the submarine menace. The Admiralty had a great anti-submarine organisation, which was able to cope with the danger if properly used. The Government had a great immunity compared with unarmed vessels. Roughly speaking, four-fifths of the unarmed ships attacked had perished.

He asked why the Government could not take over the shipping—as it had taken over the railways. The Government should also utilize native labour, and thus largely decrease the congestion at the great ports. Unless the war came to an unexpected end, he believed the Government should regulate all important employment relations for everything that mattered should be served out to everyone, while prices should be fixed in order to secure for the poorest people sufficient food to maintain their efficiency in producing munitions. He believed the time had come when there should be something like universal service, not only for the army, but also in industry. He felt quite sure that we were coming to the national organisation of agriculture, similar to the organisation of munitions making. We should have as great an organisation for producing munitions of life as the organisation of labour for producing munitions of death. It was essential to take drastic measures before the pacifists intervened.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Runciman), replying to references to the shortage of shipping, said it was really due to the Navy's requirements. The food shortage was largely due to the failure of the North American harvest. Regarding complaints of the Government's delay in grappling with the food problem, he said he believed public opinion had hitherto been unprepared, and drastic control would cause trouble. He did not favour State control of shipping, because the work would not be done as efficiently as in present hands.

The motion of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, urging the adoption of proper methods for the organisation of the food supply, was adopted by the House.

During the hearing of a case in the Prize Court Sir Samuel Evans, in looking through some intercepted correspondence, said there was a letter written apparently by a German in Germany to a relative in New York, which began with a motto which was worthy of Cicero.

The epigram said: "When a schoolmaster becomes a diplomatist he invariably makes a mess of things."

"They" commented his Lordship, "is obviously a reference to the American President."

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After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlick's; it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.  
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DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
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## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## FRIDAY,

the 22nd December, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—  
A Number of Lots of  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
Comprising—  
Carpets and Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner  
Waggon, etc., Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c.,  
Teakwood Twin Beds, Wardrobes and  
Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous  
Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Piano, a few  
lots of Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room  
and Kitchen Utensils,  
&c., &c., &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1916. 1333

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## SATURDAY,

the 23rd December, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
A Varied Assortment of  
XMAS TOYS,  
And  
A Consignment of  
XMAS CRACKERS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
One Doll's House Furnished,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 9, 1916. 1213

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## WEDNESDAY,

the 27th December, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their To Kwa Wai Godowns, Salvaged Cargo ex S.S. "WISLEY,"  
Comprising:—  
About 400 drums of Castile Soda.  
About 15 drums "Naphthalene" Flake.  
About 60 casks of Carbonate of Ammonia.  
About 20 casks of Oxide of Iron.  
Twenty Brindley Machines, "for  
overseeing electric cables."  
Three small Electric Motors.  
Eight machines and parts for cotton  
winding, (these are suitable for use in  
knitting factories).  
One Marble Switchboard.  
One Starting Regulator in cast iron  
case.  
Five direct current starting switches.  
Two Ammeters.  
Fifteen cases of Spare parts for Over-  
land Cars (i.e., springs, axles, clutches,  
relays, bearings, mudguards, wheels,  
&c., &c., &c.).  
A lot of spare gear wheels, and bear-  
ings for the same make of car.  
Immediately following this sale, the  
undesignated cargo will be sold on  
the premises of the Hongkong and Kow-  
loon Wharf and Godown Coy., Ltd.,  
100 boxes of Tin Plates.  
100 cases of Black Flax.  
100 cases of Lining Books for Books  
and Shoes.  
The To Kwa Wai cargo will be on  
view from Monday, the 25th inst., and  
inspecting orders for the cargo may be  
obtained from the undersigned.  
Launched to convey intending purchasers  
will leave Blake Pier on the morning of  
the 27th at 10.30 a.m.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1916. 1217

## AUCTIONS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## FRIDAY,

the 22nd December, 1916, at 11.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
About 500 CIGARETTES  
"Superfine."  
1050 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES  
"Crown Prince."  
2500 EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES  
"Non Plus Ultra."  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1916. 1349

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## SATURDAY,

the 23rd December, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
SEVERAL CHILDREN'S MODEL  
MOTOR CARS  
length about 5 feet.  
These are first class models in appearance and finish and are pedal driven.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1916. 1350

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## SATURDAY,

the 23rd December, 1916, at 11 o'clock noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—  
ONE MOTOR CYCLE  
"MINERVA"  
4.5 horse-power, fixed engine.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Dec. 19, 1916. 1347

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

## AN EARLY DATE

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR  
&c., &c., viz:—  
One occulting apparatus, complete.  
Circular wick lamps.  
Spare burners.  
Cylinders and wicks.  
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and  
appurtenances  
And  
A quantity of gear pertaining to  
Mooring Buoys,  
Also  
A number of Locomotive wheels and  
Axles.  
Further particulars may be obtained  
from the undersigned.  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 964



## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1)

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

The following is a continuation of Mr. Lloyd George's first speech in Parliament as Prime Minister, from the point to which it was reported in last night's China Mail.

LONDON, Dec. 20.  
It is difficult for those living thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who lived near her. Even here, with the protection of the broad seas between us, we know what a disturbing factor the Prussians were, with the constant Naval menace, but even we can hardly realise what it has meant to France and Russia. Now that this war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves, it would be cruel folly not to see to it that this swash-buckling through the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offence against the Law of Nations.—(Cheers.)

The mere word that led Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believed it, we all trusted it, but it gave way to the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into the vortex of blood. We will, therefore, wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German Government offer other than those, better than those, surer than those which she so lightly broke, and meantime we shall put our trust in an unbroken army rather than in a broken faith. (Loud cheers.)

Britain never appeared at her best except when she was confronted with a real danger and understood it. "Let us for a moment look at the worst." The Rumanian blunder was unfortunate, but at the worst it prolongs the war; it does not alter the fundamental facts of the war. I cannot help hoping that it may even have salutary effects in calling the attention of the Allies to obvious defects in their organisation; not merely in the organisation of each, but in the organisation of the whole. If it does that, and braces them to further effort, it may prove, bad as it is, a blessing. That is the worst it has been—a real set-back. It is the one cloud—well, it is the darkest cloud, and it appeared on a clearing horizon. We are doing our best to make it impossible that that disaster should lead to anything worse. That is why we have taken, in the last few days, this very strong action in Greece. We mean to take no risk there. We have decided to take definite and decisive action. I think it has succeeded. We have decided to recognise the agents of that great Greek statesman, Venizelos. (Cheers.)

THE GLORIOUS LESSONS OF THE WESTERN FRONT.  
"I should like to say one word about the lessons of the fighting on the western front, about the significance of the whole of that great struggle, one of the greatest ever waged in the history of the world. It is full of encouragement and hope. Just look at it. An absolutely new army. The old had done its duty and spent itself in the achievement of that great task. This is a new army. But a year ago it was one in the earth of Britain, yea, and of Ireland. It came from. (Cheers.)

It has passed through a fiery furnace and the enemy knows it is now new steel. (Cheers.) This new army, new men, new officers, generals new to this kind of work, have faced the greatest army in the world, the best equipped, the best trained, and have beaten them, beaten them. (Loud cheers.) Battle after battle, day after day, week after week in the strongest entrenchments ever devised by human skill, they have driven them out by valour which is incredible. That is something which gives us hope, which fills you all with pride in the nation to which they belong. It is a fact, and it is a fact full of significance for us and for the foe. (Cheers.) The enemy has seen that army grow under his very eyes. They are becoming veterans, and, therefore, basing our confidence upon these facts, I am as convinced as I ever was of ultimate victory if the nation proves as steady, as valourous, as ready to sacrifice and endure as that great army on the Somme. (Loud cheers.)

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.  
The Premier proceeded to refer to the new Government, remarking that he was anxious to do so, to avoid all issues that excited irritation, controversy or division. It must not be assumed that he accepted as complete the accounts which had been given of the way in which the Government was formed. He was convinced that the controversies of the past would not help in regard to the future. Therefore, so far as he was concerned, he placed them on one side. He proceeded to speak of the unusual character and composition of the Government, and the composition of the House. That was because these two offices were more than one mind should undertake. There were three characteristics in which the present administration might be said to have departed from the past:—First, there was the concentration of the executive in very few hands. Second, there was the choosing of men of administrative

Over-consumption by the affluent must not be allowed to create a shortage for the less well-to-do. He hoped he could appeal to the men and women of all ranks to play the game. (Cheers.) Without the help of the whole nation we could accomplish nothing. "The whole nation must assist us so to distribute our resources that there shall be no man, woman and child who will suffer hunger because someone else is getting too much." (Cheers.) Regarding production, every available square yard must be made to produce food. All who had the opportunity must regard it as a duty to the State to assist in producing and contributing to the common stock. If this were done we should have food without any privation, without any want, everybody having plenty of the best and healthiest food. "It means sacrifices, but what sacrifices? Talk to a man who has returned from the Somme, or who has been through the haunting, wretchedness of a winter campaign, and you will know something of what those gallant men are enduring for their country. (Hear, hear.) They are enduring much, and hazarding all while we are living in comfort and security. You cannot have absolute equality of sacrifice in war, but you can have equal readiness to sacrifice. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences, its elegances on a National altar, consecrated by such sacrifices as our heroes have made. Let us proclaim during the war a national Lent. The nation will be the better and stronger for it; mentally, morally and physically. (Cheers.) Our armies might drive the enemy from the battered villages of France and across the devastated plains of Belgium, they might burst them across the Rhine in hurried retreat, but unless the nation as whole should share part of the burden of victory, it will not profit by the triumph, for it is not what a nation gains, it is what a nation gives that makes it great." (Loud cheers.)

The Premier proceeded to say that it was intolerable that any section should be permitted to make exceptional profits out of these sacrifices. Much had been done by the late Administration to arrest under private profiteering, but the Government had come to the conclusion that they could not ask the nation for more sacrifices without even more drastic steps yet being taken. After outlining what had already been done to meet this situation, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mr. Bonar Law and others were now carefully examining the problem, and he hoped to be able to make an announcement shortly of the course the Government intended to adopt. It was quite clear that the nation must be asked to make further sacrifices in order to win the war, and the road must be cleared by action of this kind.

MOBILISING LABOUR RESERVES.  
The Prime Minister next turned to the question of the mobilisation of Labour Reserves, without which, let there be no mistake, we should not be able to pull through. This was a question not of years but of months, perhaps of weeks, and unless the labour of the country was used to the best advantage, and every man called upon to render such service to the State as he can best give, victory is beyond our reach. The problem was a difficult one. To complete what had already been done, the speaker maintained that the Government ought to have the power to say that every man who was not taken into the army, whatever his position or rank, was really employed on work of National importance. At present it was only the man who was fit for military service, and who had not established a claim for exemption upon whom and against whom could be said. The unfit man and exempted man were surely under the same moral obligation, but still there was no means of enforcing it. It was with this imperfect organisation of our industrial man power that we were called upon to confront an enemy who not only exercised to the full his undoubted right over his own population, but had introduced a practice hitherto unknown in civilised warfare, of expelling civilians from occupied territory to make good the shortage of labour in his own factory.

(Continued on page 5.)

## THE SOMME FIGHTING.

## HUGE ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.  
It is stated that an independent estimate by the British General Staff of the German losses on the Somme substantially coincides with the British official estimates of 650,000.

## CAPTAIN BLAISE.

## NOT TO SHARE CAPT. FRYATT'S FATE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Captain Blaise, who was an aviator, had given an assurance that Captain Fryatt, who was a German aviator, would not share the fate of Captain Fryatt, who was a German aviator.

## A GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE.

## LONDON, Dec. 19.

A Berlin official announcement says:—The French have recaptured Chantilly. The German aviator, Captain Blaise, who was an aviator, has given an assurance that Captain Fryatt, who was a German aviator, would not share the fate of Captain Fryatt, who was a German aviator.

## THE SHRINKAGE OF OXFORD.

After from the Rhine, where from the United States, there will be fewer than fifty freshmen at Oxford, this year. Of the forty or so candidates for the September examinations, only twenty-six passed the tests. The Manchester Guardian writes that the number of the University in its war-time aspect.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

## Every kind of Footwear.

## MAD TO ORDER.

## TO ORDER.

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## INTIMATIONS

## A. D. C. PERFORMANCES

IN AID OF

STAR &amp; CARTER FUND

FOURTH NIGHT - DECEMBER 23

BOOKING AT MOUTHRIS.

PRICES:

Dress Circle ... .. 1/4  
Stalls ... .. 1/2  
Rit ... .. 1/2

Soldiers and Sailors' Hall Price.

9 p.m. Sharp.

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.

Sanaphos.

## A Superb Drink for Hot Weather.

### "Sanaphos and Soda"

To two tablespoonfuls of water add about two small teaspoonfuls of Sanaphos, stir rapidly with spoon or fork, and fill the tumbler with soda water.

Try this. It will be a revelation. Better than any beverage containing alcohol. Non-heating, full of real energy, almost as strengthening as a meal; yet putting no tax on digestion.

# Sanaphos

For Convalescents it works wonders. For Sleeplessness, Irritability, Depression, Derangement of Health, Anxieties, Overworked or Underfed Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled. Thousands of Physicians and laymen testify to its superiority.  
To restore your physical fitness, and to restore peace of the nerve system.  
If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a trial package will be sent to you free post-paid. Supplies can be obtained from any of the following Wholesale Agents: F. & S. Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's Dispensary, Hong Kong.  
Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dabhi Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, E.C. 1.

## DO YOU DREAD THE COLD?

Some people enjoy cold weather and take pleasure in winter sports; the keen air calls the pink to their cheeks and the red to their lips. Others shrink from cold and turn blue at the least exposure to frosty air.

The difference is in the blood. Rich red blood warms the body. Every long breath of pure cold air increases the oxygen it carries to every part of the system. Thin blood is unable to take up its full share of oxygen. The body lacks nourishment, and the sufferer is always cold, taken a chill easily, and is miserable all the winter.

This blood is largely the sufferer's own fault. It results from neglect, because the blood can be built up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build the blood, make it rich and red and enable it to carry more oxygen. Building up the red portion of the blood is simple, but because thin blood does not call attention to itself it is often neglected. Have you seriously considered taking a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? A FREE Health Guide will be sent you if you address a postcard to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, N. 9th Street, New York.

Also, begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills today; they can be bought of most dealers, or direct from the above address. A bottle for \$1.50, six bottles \$8. post free.

## THE SHRINKAGE OF OXFORD.

After from the Rhine, where from the United States, there will be fewer than fifty freshmen at Oxford, this year. Of the forty or so candidates for the September examinations, only twenty-six passed the tests. The Manchester Guardian writes that the number of the University in its war-time aspect.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

## Every kind of Footwear.

## MAD TO ORDER.

## TO ORDER.

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## WANTED.

BY old established British Firm on "Shanghai" thoroughly good SUEDIES EXPORT MAN only experienced men with unimpeachable references will be considered.

Reply:— "Export."  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1916. 1348

## WANTED.

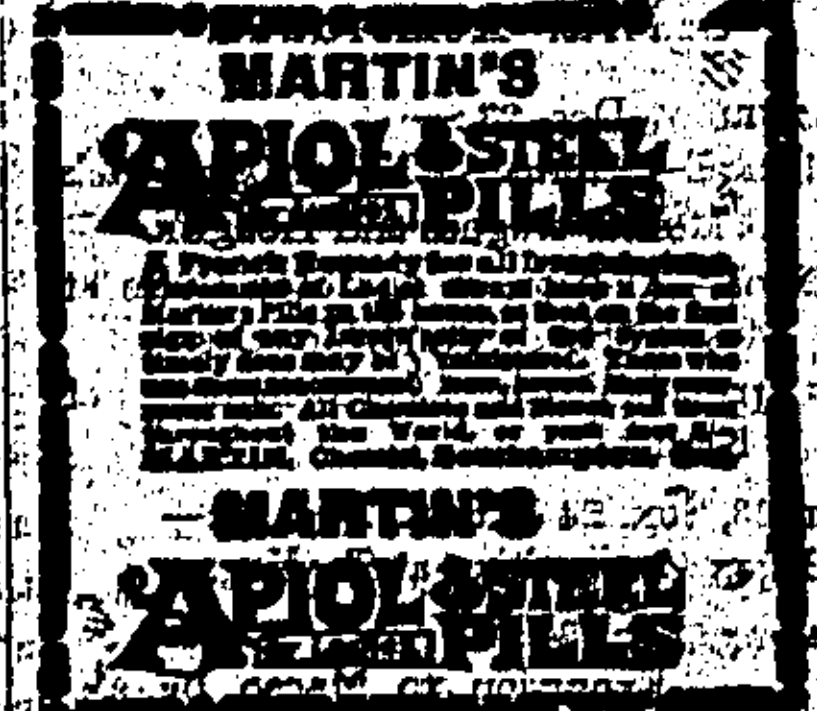
A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good mechanical training for a Local Factory.  
Apply:— "TECHNIC."  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1916. 1314

## WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good mechanical training for a Local Factory.  
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# THE WAR.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

### UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE.

#### THE GOVERNMENT PLANS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

The first instalment of Mr. Lloyd George's great speech dealing with the German Peace proposal and outlining the programme of the new Government was published in the "China Mail" last night; a second portion received up to 4 o'clock this morning is published on page 3 of this issue, and the concluding portion of the speech which has been coming over the wires since 4 a.m. is as follows:—

LONDON, Dec. 19, 11.30 p.m.  
Mr. Lloyd George said it was necessary that we should make a swift and effective answer to Germany's latest mood. As the months go by (proceeded the speaker) the cost of the war increases. Our purchases in neutral countries become more difficult to finance; yet there are thousands of men occupied in industries which consume our wealth at home and do nothing to strengthen our credit abroad. But we have no power to transfer them from employment where they are wasting their strength and our own to employments where they could increase it. We have not even the organisation necessary for utilising them as volunteers. These are powers we must take, and this is an organisation which we must complete. (Cheers.)

#### SCHEMES OF VERY GREAT MAGNITUDE.

The Premier pointed in this connection to the difficulty regarding agriculture, for want of skilled men, despite the fact that he believed there were hundreds of thousands of people who if they could be utilised to the best advantage could produce great quantities of food in this country. In this connection schemes of very great magnitude had been formulated and were in course of being put into operation. They would involve great local organisation throughout the country, and he thought Mr. Asquith would be very satisfied with them when he saw them. The matter was considered by the War Committee of the late Government who unanimously decided that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service. The present Government and the War Cabinet unanimously adopted this conclusion. He believed the plans which had been made would secure to every worker all he had a right to ask for. In order to do this it was proposed to appoint immediately a Director of National Service to be in charge of both the military and civil side of universal national service. The civil and military side of the Directory would be entirely separate. There would be a Military and a Civil Director responsible to the Director of National Service. The Military Director would be responsible for recruiting for the Army. It was not proposed to make any change in recruiting for military service, but as regards civilian service it was proposed that the Directory of National Service should proceed by the subordination of industries and of services according to their essential character during the war. Certain industries were regarded as indispensable and the Departments concerned would indent upon the Director of National Service for the labour which it required for those services. Other services would be rationed in such matters as labour, raw material and power. Labour that was set free from non-essential and rationed industries would be available to set free potential soldiers who were at present exempted from military service and to increase the available supply of labour for essential services. This labour would be invited to enrol at once and be registered as war workers on lines analogous to the existing munitions volunteers with similar provisions

as to rates of pay and separation allowances. He had no doubt that when it was realised how essential to the life of the nation it was that the service of every man should be put to the best use we should secure an adequate supply of these volunteers. The Government were taking immediate steps to secure by this means the men they want.

The classification of industries and the invitation to enrol as volunteers would begin as soon as may be. If it was found impossible to get the numbers required, and he hoped it would be possible, they should not hesitate to come to Parliament and ask Parliament to release them from the pledge given in other circumstances and to obtain the necessary power for rendering their plans fully effective. The nation was fighting for its life and was entitled to the best services of all its sons. (Cheers.) The Government had been fortunate in inducing the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to accept the position of Director-General under this scheme. He would immediately proceed to organise this great new system of enrolment for industrial purposes, and he (the Premier) hoped that before Parliament resumed its duties in another few weeks he would be able to report that they had secured a sufficiently large Industrial Army, in order to mobilise the whole labour strength of the country for war purposes. (Cheers.)

#### THE IRISH QUESTION.

Turning to the Irish Question, the Premier said he wished it were possible to remove the misunderstanding between Great Britain and Ireland which had for centuries been such a source of misery to the one and embarrassment and weakness to the other. He would have regarded that as a great victory for the Allied Forces, as something that would have given strength to the armies and to the Allies. He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding, partly racial, partly religious. It was to the interest of both to have it removed, but there seemed to have been some evil chance that frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations. He had tried once, but did not succeed. But the fault was not entirely on one side, he had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of nervous suspicion and distrust, pervasive and universal of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and Englishmen by Irishmen, and worse, and most fatal of all, suspicion of Irishmen by Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged the footsteps of progress. That was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater, and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before. (Cheers.) Speaking for himself and his colleagues he said they would strive to produce that better feeling which was essential to the solution of the Irish problem. (Cheers.)

He asked men of all races and creeds and faith to help the Government not to solve a political question, but to help to do something that would be a real contribution to the winning of the war. After paying a high tribute to the enormous and invaluable services of the Navy, not merely to the Empire but to the whole Allied cause, saying that the war could not have lasted the time it had but for its services, Mr. Lloyd George came to the question of

#### THE DOMINIONS.

Ministers, he said, had repeatedly acknowledged the splendid assistance

the Dominions had given of their own free will to the old country in its championship of the cause of Humanity. Great ideals of national fairplay and justice appealed to the Dominions just as insistently as to Britain. The Dominions had recognised throughout that the fight was not a selfish one, that the quarrel was not merely European, but that there were great world issues involved with which their children are as concerned as ours. The new Government were as full of gratitude as the old for the super-valour which our kinsmen had shown in so many stricken fields; but that was not why he introduced the subject. The reason was that the Government felt the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and course of the war, and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory, and the best methods of garnering in those fruits. "We propose, therefore, at an early date to summon an Imperial Conference, to place the whole position before the Dominions, to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we have so superbly fought for." (Loud cheers.)

#### RELATIONS WITH ALLIES.

The Prime Minister then dealt with our relations with our Allies and said we had already achieved unity of aim but when he came to the question of unity of action he still thought there was a good deal left to be desired. He had only got to refer to the incident of Rumania and each man could spell out for himself what he meant. The enemy had two supreme advantages. They could act on internal lines and there was one great dominant Power that practically directed the enemy's forces. We had neither of these advantages; therefore we must achieve the same end by other means. "The advantages the Allies possessed were advantages which time improved. No one could say that we had made the best of that time. There had been tardiness of decision and action. Someone had said about Necker that he was like a clock that was always too slow. There was a little of that in the great Alliance clock—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania. Before they could take full advantage of the Allies' enormous resources there must be some means of arriving at quicker and readier decisions and carrying them out. (Hear, hear.) He believed that could be done. There must be more consultation, more real consultation, between men who matter in the direction of affairs; there must be less of the feeling that each country has only got its own front to look after. The policy of a common front must be a reality. (Cheers.) The enemy realised this policy, and he believed we must secure it more and more instead of having overwhelming guns on one side and bare breasts, gallant breasts, on the other. That was essential for the Allies, and for the curtailment of the period before victory arrived.

#### A PERSONAL NOTE.

He would conclude with a personal note. Might he say, in all sincerity, that it was one of the deepest regrets of his life that he should part from Mr. Asquith. Some of his friends knew how he strove to avert it. For years he had served under Mr. Asquith and he was proud to say so. He never had a kinder, more indulgent Chief. Any faults of temper were entirely his (the speaker's) and he had no doubt he (the speaker) must have been difficult at times. They had differed, as men of such different temperaments must necessarily differ, but never had they had a personal quarrel, despite their serious differences regarding policy, and it was with deep and genuine grief that he felt it necessary to tender his resignation. But there were moments when personal and party considerations must sink, and if he had paid scant heed to the call of duty during the war it was because he realised from the moment Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable, innocent little country, that a challenge had been sent to civilisation to decide an issue higher than party deeper than party, wider than all parties—an issue upon the settlement of which would depend the fate of men in this world for generations when existing parties would have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. These were the issues he wanted to keep in front of the nation so that we

should not falter nor faint in our resolves. (Cheers.) There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war when in the passion and mien of the conflict men forget the high purpose with which they entered it."

#### THE PERORATION.

This is a struggle for international right, international honour, international good faith—the channel along which peace, honour and goodwill must flow amongst men. The embankments laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach, Europe would have been inundated with the flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power. (Cheers.) The plain sense of fairplay amongst nations, the growth of an international conscience, the protection of the weak against the strong by the stronger, the consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair-dealing between nations, great or small, will meet with prompt and merited chastisement—these constitute the causeway along which Humanity was progressing slowly to higher things. The triumph of Prussia would sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle helpless in the maelstrom. That is why, since this war began, I have known but one political aim. For that I have fought with a single eye—that is for the rescue of mankind from the most overwhelming catastrophes that has ever yet menaced its well-being—(Loud and prolonged cheers.)

#### MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW.

Mr. Asquith (the ex Premier) who succeeded Mr. Lloyd George, congratulated him upon his accession to the Premiership and defined his own attitude towards the new Government as most friendly. He defended the late Administration against accusations of ineffective prosecution of the war, and referring to the peace proposals, said they were wrapped up with the familiar dialect of Prussian arrogance. He asked why the Power professing itself conscious of its military superiority and ultimate victory, was shouting universally for peace. Amid cheers, he declared that the proposals were born of military and economic necessity. Peace must be honourable, not shamefaced, not patched up, precarious compromise, but one achieving the purpose for which we entered the war. Such a peace we would gladly accept. Anything short of that, we were bound to repudiate by every obligation of honour, above all by the debt we owed to those, especially to the young, who had given their lives for what they and we believe as a worthy cause. "I say plainly and emphatically that I see nothing in the German Note to give me the least reason to believe that they are in the mood to give the Allies reparation for the past and security for the future. If they are in such a mood, let them say so." (Loud cheers.)

#### EFFECT OF THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 20.  
Mr. Lloyd George's speech has put the seal on the revival of confidence which was first marked on the occasion of the French victory at Verdun. The House of Commons listened throughout with rapt attention and growing exhilaration. The most striking feature of the proceedings was the complete unanimity of all the leaders in and out of the Government concerning the nation's attitude. The consensus of the people not merely accepted but acclaimed the refusal of the German peace and cheerfully face the dangers and privations ahead, knowing that the enemy has done his worst as regards "frightfulness."

Much satisfaction is expressed regarding the absence of recriminations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The latter's patristic attitude is eulogised.

It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's speech will strengthen the position of M. Briand towards his critics in the French Ministry.

#### CANADA'S PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, Dec. 20.  
Sir R. Borden has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George stating that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the great cause for which the Allies are contending.

#### GERMAN PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.  
The German Press is pessimistic of the prospect of peace even by the Spring. The *Kölnische Zeitung* exclaims: "Our war situation is such that it is impossible to prevent us taking a peace."

#### AMERICAN OPINION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.  
The morning papers agree that Mr. Lloyd George has adroitly drawn the Central Powers into a position where they must show their hands, otherwise the world would be convinced that the peace proposals were an attempt at political trickery.

The *New York Times* states that the Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as the primary condition of peace.

The *Sun* says that there can be no further doubt that the Allies are not in a mood to grasp peace for peace's sake and the sooner their steadfastness is understood at Berlin, then the brighter the prospect of peace.

#### FRANCE AND THE PEACE MANOEUVRE.

#### IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE IT SERIOUSLY.

PARIS, Dec. 21.  
In the Senate M. Briand, the Prime Minister, said nobody was deceived by the German peace manoeuvre. The concerted reply would inform the Central Powers that it was impossible to take their Peace request seriously.

M. Briand spoke in reply to an interpellation by M. Beranger accusing the Government of lack of foresight, military and diplomatically. M. Briand dwelt upon the terrible task and great efforts of the Allies, emphasising that Britain in her military contribution was far exceeding the original arrangement. He said that the German Chancellor's speech showed that Germany was at bay and the demand for peace was the last bluff she could attempt. It was not merely a sign of weakness but a stratagem. The Allies reply would be worthy of their brave soldiers.

#### FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

#### THE VERDICT OF 10,000 TO 400.

PARIS, Dec. 21.  
The Congress of Socialists has resolved by 10,000 against 400 that no peace proposals from the enemy can be entertained until concrete terms are offered.

#### ITALY AND PEACE.

#### ROME, Dec. 20.

In the Chamber Baron Sonnino announced that the Government was not aware of the specific conditions of the enemy peace proposals, but the boastfulness and insincerity of their preamble did not inspire confidence. He begged the Chamber not to adopt any resolution suggesting that Italy's attitude was different from that of her Allies.

The speech was greeted with an oration and the Chamber resolved that it should be placarded.

#### GERMANS OUT FOR BUSINESS.

#### H.A.L. AND N.D.L. CIRCULARS.

#### NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

The high hopes of peace are evidenced by Hamburg-America Line and N.D.L. circulars offering freights "on the resumption of our regular service after peace."

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

#### LONDON, Dec. 20.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's artillery was particularly active last night in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart l'Abbaye. To-day we carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's lines eastward of Fauquissart.

#### "NOTHING IMPORTANT."

#### PARIS, Dec. 20.

A communiqué states that there is nothing important to report from the West front.

#### ESCAPED GERMAN LINER ANHORE.

#### SHIP AND CARGO VALUED AT A MILLION STERLING.

#### COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.

The German liner *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which has been sheltering at Vardoe, in the Arctic, since 1914, escaped and steamed in Vardoe, escorted by *Walzeppelin* and two submarines, to Kattgat. She mislaid her bearings in a snowstorm and grounded at Samsø.

The ship and cargo are valued at a million sterling.

#### PREVENT PLAGUE & DIPHTHERIA BY USING

#### "PURITOL."

A germicide of the highest efficiency. Unlike a great many disinfectants offered under various names Puritol possesses the following recommendations:

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When emulsified by the addition of water it makes a perfect emulsion which does not stain or corrode and has a pleasant healthy odour.

#### ECONOMY

A one gallon tin will on the addition of water produce 100 gallons of efficient disinfectant.

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Used according to accompanying directions will destroy bacterial life and arrest all putrefactive decay.

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1 GALLON TINS ... .. \$2.50.

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IN THE COLONY.

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"Only one can be best" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it?

The best *Relieving* is

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Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence. Use "Malthoid" as they recommend; then tell your friends what you think of it!

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CHEAP!  
CLEAN!  
LIGHT!  
EASY!  
SNOWPROOF!

"MALTHOID."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

#### LONDON, Dec. 20.

General Smuts reports that he repulsed strong counter-attacks at Kibata on the 15th instant and finally ejected a few Germans from our advanced positions, securing an important ridge 3,600 yards north-east of Kibata.

Our aeroplanes had considerable bombing successes inflicting appreciable casualties.

Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

#### FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONTS.

#### LONDON, Dec. 20.

A Russian communiqué states: We repulsed enemy attacks south-west of Brody.

Also in the region of Paritsa, on the left bank of the Dnubia.

There is intense fighting on our right flank in Dobruja.

#### ESCAPE OF A GERMAN BARQUE.

#### VALPARAISO, Dec. 21.

The German-owned barque *Thio* escaped from Calbuco where she was fitted out under suspicious circumstances.

RAIN AND FOG IN MACEDONIA.

#### PARIS, Dec. 20.

A communiqué states that rain and fog are interfering with the operations in Macedonia.

#### GERMAN LOSSES IN THE MEUSE REGION.

#### PARIS, Dec. 20.

A semi-official statement says the Germans lost an army corps in the Meuse fighting.

#### FAMOUS AIRMAN KILLED.

#### PARIS, Dec. 20.

Captain Beauchamp, who, numbered 100,000, has been killed in the Meuse fighting.

#### ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS.

#### HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.

#### LONDON, Dec. 21.

Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons that the Netherlands was the only neutral Power which refused to admit defensively armed ships into its ports, but it did not impugn the legality of the arming.

#### THE SAFE-CONDUCT FOR AN AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

#### LONDON, Dec. 20.

Reuter learns that the safe conduct given to Herr Tarnowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Washington, was given at the request of the United States which accepted responsibility.

#### EGYPT TO-DAY.

#### CAIRO, Dec. 20.

The second anniversary of the British Protectorate finds the situation in Egypt everywhere greatly improved compared with last year. The machinery of government is running smoothly; the people are happy and contented; a prosperous trade is flourishing and there is a prospect of another bumper surplus at the close of the financial year.

#### RAILWAY FARES TO BE INCREASED.

#### LONDON, Dec. 20.

M. G. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, announced that on the 1st of January railway passenger fares would be increased fifty per cent. except workmen's tickets and season tickets up to forty miles. There would also be a restriction in the passenger train service.

#### THE FIELD OF THE BICKES FRODOES FAY.

#### LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Borden stated that up to the 1st inst. the French had not been able to move from the Bickes Frodoes Fay.











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**W**HY waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all Chemists and Stock-keepers.

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purify the tough mucus, and make it  
easier to expectorate. It has been used  
successfully in many epidemics and has  
caused no narcotic or other injurious  
effects. In all cases it is perfectly safe. For sale  
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